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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.
[CONTINUED.]

No. VIII.
M. JEFFERSON, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Fontainbleau, October 22, 1786.

SIR,

AS it is the intention of the King to favor, as much as poſſible, the commerce of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you the meaſures that have been taken on this ſubject.

By a letter of the 9th January, 1784, to the Marquis de la Fayette, I informed him that inſtead of two free ports promiſed by the treaty with the United States, the King had determined to grant them four, which has been done; and I promiſed him that I would direct my attention to the cuſtom-houſes and duties which are prejudicial to commerce, obſerving however that this object demanded long inveſtigations, which are not yet completed. By another letter I informed him, that his Majeſty had ſuppreſſed the duties upon the exportation of brandy, and I expected this ſuppreſſion would be uſeful to the American commerce; I likewiſe promiſed him that the duties of the King and the admiralty, payable by an American veſſel on her arrival in a French port, ſhould be diminiſhed and reduced to a ſingle duty, and regulated according to the number of maſts and draught of water, and not by the uncertain eſtimation of meaſurement. This reduction requires a perfect knowledge of all the duties paid in our ports; and as they are of various kinds, the ſtatements which I have ordered to be made are not ready.

You know, ſir, the King has appointed a committee for the particular purpoſe of examining our commercial connections with the United States. and that the Marquis de la Fayette has preſented a project conformable to the ideas contained in your letter to the Count de Vergennes; but you will conſider how imprudent it would be to hazard by a change of ſyſtem, the product of a branch of revenue which amounts to twenty-eight millions, upon an article which is not of the firſt neceſſity—after a long diſcuſſion of every means that can be at preſent adopted to encourage the importation of American tobacco, it has been reſolved not to break the agreement made with Mr. Morris, but that after the expiration of this contract, no ſimilar one ſhall be made, and that in the mean while, the farmers general ſhould be obliged to purchaſe, annually, about fifteen thouſand hogſheads of American tobacco imported directly from the United States, in French or American veſſels at the ſame price, on the ſame conditions which have been ſtipulated by the contract with Mr. Morris.

You will remember, ſir, that before a regulation could be made in favor of the importation of whale oil, the Marquis de la Fayette had taken a particular arrangement with Mr. Sangrain for the ſale of this article, to the amount of eight hundred thouſand livres, and that I had granted him paſſports in order to render this firſt importation, free from all duties whatſoever. The ſame Mr. Sangrain, afterwards made an agreement with ſome merchants of Boſton, to the yearly amount of four hundred thouſand livres, to laſt during ſix years, for which his Majeſty has granted the ſame favors which are enjoyed by the Hanſe Towns.

This matter having been lately more extenſively examined; the adminiſtration to whom the committee communicated their wiſh, agreeable to the Marquis de la Fayette's demand and your opinion, entirely to aboliſh all duties upon oil, have found that at preſent, they could not conſent to it, on account of the engagements made with other powers. All that could be done was to grant, during ten years, to the whale oil, ſpermacæti, and whatever is comprehended within theſe denominations, imported from the United States in French or American veſſels, the ſame favors, the ſame diminution of duties which the Hanſe Towns enjoy.

His Majeſty hopes that the commercial connections between the United States and France, will become ſo conſiderable as to engage him to continue the effect of this proviſional determination; and as it has been obſerved by the committee, that a great duty of fabrication has been hitherto paid upon the moſt favored whale oil, and even upon the national, his Majeſty conſents to aboliſh the duty of fabrication with reſpect to the whale oil and ſpermacæti, directly imported from the United States in French or American bottoms, ſo that this oil and ſpermacæti ſhall not pay, during ten years, any other duty but ſeven livres ten ſols, and ten ſols, per livre; this laſt augmentation of ten ſols per livre, ſhall ceaſe in 1790.

It has alſo been determined that particular informations be taken concerning the conſumption of Carolina rice in France, and that means be deviſed to encourage the importation of this article.

Repreſentations having been made concerning the conſiderable duties laid upon the importation of pot-aſh and pearl-aſh, alſo upon beaver-ſkins and hair and raw leather, his Majeſty has ſuppreſſed all duties whatſoever upon thoſe articles, if imported of the growth of the United States in French or American veſſels. He is likewiſe deſirous of encouraging every article of American fur.

His Majeſty has moreover conſented to aboliſh all duties upon maſts, yards, keels for ſhips, red cedar, green oak, and in a word, all kinds of wood fit for ſhip-building imported from the United States in French or American veſſels.

The committee having likewiſe repreſented that there was a duty of five per cent. on the purchaſe of foreign built ſhips, and that this duty was prejudicial to the ſale of American veſſels, his majeſty has been pleaſed to exempt from all duties, the purchaſe of ſhips which ſhall be proved to be built in the United States.

Great duties having formerly been laid upon all ſhrubs, trees and ſeed, his Majeſty has aboliſhed theſe duties, when the above articles ſhall be imported in French or American veſſels.

It having been repreſented that the State of Virginia had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France, an order is paſſed, that the prohibitions which hitherto have prevented the exportation of arms and gunpowder, as well as the duties laid upon theſe articles when exported by permiſſion, ſhall be aboliſhed; and that whenever the United States ſhall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns and gunpowder, they ſhall have full permiſſion, provided theſe articles are exported in French or American veſſels, and they ſhall be liable only to a very ſmall duty, in order to facilitate the calculation of exports.

Laſtly, his Majeſty has received with the ſame favor, the applications made to the Committee for the ſuppreſſion of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and papers of all kinds: The King aboliſhes all theſe duties when the above articles ſhall be exported to the United States in French or American veſſels.

It is with great pleaſure, Sir, that I inform you of the diſpoſitions of his Majeſty; they are a new teſtimony of his great deſire to eſtabliſh the moſt intimate commercial connections between the two nations, and of the favorable attention he will always pay to any propoſal made in the name of the United States of America.

I have the honor of being, with ſincere attachment,

SIR,

Your moſt humble, and
Moſt obedient ſervant,
De COLONNE.

P. S. Your nation will undoubtedly receive with pleaſure, the information of the facilities which the King has juſt granted to the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guienne, and Touraine, and the ſuppreſſion of the duties granted by different arrets of Council, of which the Marquis de la Fayette will give you notice.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODES.

ODE VI.

JOHN BIDDETH ADIEU, WITH A LAST PIECE OF ADVICE TO REVIEWERS.

SALT of the Earth! Ye ſtimuli to Fame!
Of riſing Genius, kind and beſt Manure!
Ah! can I, can I, without tears, endure
The ſad neceſſity to name,
And my laſt, laſt, adieu, proclaim?

How doth ſad memory, with recurrence vain,
Call up to view paſt ſcenes of dear delight;
Now gone, nay vaniſh'd, from my wiſhful ſight;
When, reckleſs of the filthy joy of gain,
I did, with mickle toil, and woful pain,
Much wearineſs and ſweat of brain,
Sing forth, to you, the monitory ſtrain!

Now, as with ſwan-like notes, my kind monition's fail,
Let me relate one much improving tale.

THE TALE.

An Iriſhman, with body half o'er-bent,
On all ſides looking, thro' a market went.—
It happen'd, that as Teague proceeded,
Quite undetermined what he greateſt needed,
He ſaw paraded, with enjoyment big,
Full many a heavy hog, and roaſting pig.
With cautious touch, on one he placed his hand,
And ſoftly uttered forth this kind demand—
"If I ſhould bear you to my home away,
"How long, confin'd, in priſon muſt I ſtay?"
Scarce was the queſtion ended, but, "*ſqueak! ſqueak!*"
The Pig affrighten'd cries.
"A ha, a ha, *a week, a week*,"
The Iriſhman replies—
"If that is all I'll off a couple bear,
"And by St. Patrick! ſtay *two weeks*, my dear."

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Now I expect, with deep bent brow,
To ſee your countenances lower;
And hear you aſk—"Why whence, and where, and how,
"Can this VILE TALE, on us, improvement ſhower?"

Yes, I expect that each will tell his brother;
And *this* reſpond to *that* and *that* to *t'other*—
"I can't ſee how this ſtory will apply—
"No, on my ſoul, I can't—not *I*—nor *I*; nor *I*."

My dear, dear friends, to lead you thro' the wood
Say, don't you think that John is very good?
Well then—why this is all that's meant—
It's true, the ſtory don't apply at all—
But then, if with the wiſdom John hath to you lent,
You hard ſhould ſtudy, tho' your wit *be* ſmall,
I do not doubt but on the ſenſe you'd fall.

This is the meaning—as you write for pay,
Tho greateſt nonſenſe ſwell the *impartial* page,
Still write, remark, review, and daſh away,
The joy, and wonder, of a *ſtupid* age.
Uſe other's wiſdom; if you can, ſenſe ſhew;
But, if you can't, by all means, ſtill review.

JOHN.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* May 19.

Addreſs of the CITIZENS *of* SAVANNAH, *and the* INHABITANTS *of its* VICINITY,

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

WHEN, having accompliſhed the great objects of a war, marked in its progreſs with events that aſtoniſhed while they inſtructed the world, you had again returned to the domeſtic enjoyments of life, to which you were known to be ſo ſtrongly attached, there was little probability, in the common order of things, that the people of Georgia, however ardently they might deſire, ſhould ever be indulged, the happineſs of a perſonal interview with you—but ſummoned again, as you were, from your retirement, by the united voice and the obvious welfare of your country, you did not heſitate to furniſh one more proof that, in compariſon to the great duties of ſocial life, all objects of a private nature are with you but ſecondary conſiderations: And to this your ruling paſſion of love for your country it is that we owe the opportunity now afforded of congratulating you on your ſafe arrival in the city of Savannah—an office we the committee, under the warmeſt impreſſions of ſenſibility and attachment, execute in the name and behalf of a reſpectable and grateful number of citizens.

Hiſtory furniſhes inſtances of ſome eminently qualified for the field, and of others endued with talents adequate to the intricate affairs of State; but you, Sir, have enriched the annals of America with a proof, to be ſent abroad to all mankind, that, however rare the aſſociation, the virtues and talents of ſoldier and republican ſtateſmen will ſometimes dwell together, and both characters derive additional luſtre from a ſubſerviency to the precepts of Religion.

Rouſed by oppreſſion at home, and inſpired by example from America, the people of enlightened nations in Europe are now beginning to aſſert their rights: And it is obſervable that thoſe brave men, the ſubjects of foreign powers, who were votaries to our cauſe, and companions in your victories, are always found foremoſt in the ſtruggle for juſt and equal government.

You have now, Sir, an opportunity of viewing a State which, from its expoſed ſituation, has been peculiarly affected by the calamities of war, but which, under the influence of a happy government, will riſe faſt to that rank of proſperity and importance to which her natural advantages ſo juſtly entitle her, and which will enable her to reflect back upon the union all the benefits derived from it.

We ſhall always take a deep concern, in common with the other citizens of the United States, in whatever regards your perſonal welfare and happineſs. We make it our prayer to Almighty God that you may be long continued to your country her Ornament and Father, and that it may be more and more exemplified in you, Sir, that to know how to conquer, and to improve the advantages of conqueſt into bleſſings to a community, are faculties ſometimes beſtowed on the ſame mortal.

In the name and behalf of a number of citizens of Savannah, and its Vicinity, convened for the Reception of the Preſident,

N. W. JONES,
LACHN. M'INTOSH,
JOSEPH CLAY,
JOHN HOUSTOUN,
JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
} The Committee.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the CITIZENS *of* SAVANNAH, *and the* INHABITANTS *of its* VICINITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely happy in the occaſion now afforded me to expreſs my ſenſe of your goodneſs, and to declare the ſincere and affectionate gratitude which it inſpires.

The retroſpect of paſt ſcenes, as it exhibits the virtuous character of our country, enhances the happineſs of the preſent hour, and gives the moſt pleaſing anticipation of progreſſive proſperity. The individual ſatisfaction to be derived from this grateful reflection muſt be enjoyed in a peculiar degree by the deſerving citizens of Georgia—a State no leſs diſtinguiſhed by its ſervices than by its ſufferings in the cauſe of freedom.

That the city of Savannah may largely partake of every public benefit which our free and equal government can diſpenſe, and that the happineſs of its vicinity may reply to the beſt wiſhes of its inhabitants, is my ſincere prayer.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, May 28.

AT a meeting of the citizens and inhabitants in the City-Hall, on Friday the 27th inſt.—Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, Eſq. was requeſted to take the chair, and Mr. David Alexander to act as ſecretary, when the following reſolutions were adopted:

Whereas the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the National Bank in this city, would be of great and general advantage to every claſs of inhabitants in the ſtate: Therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to all perſons to ſubſcribe for a ſhare or ſhares in the propoſed National Bank, and to the ſubſcribers to uſe their endeavors to procure the eſtabliſhment of a branch thereof in this city, and that the under-named gentlemen, to wit, Meſſrs. Nathaniel Ruſſell, Thomas Stewart, Robert Hazlehurſt, Edward Darrell, William Crafts, Joſeph Veſey, David Ramſay, Daniel Hall, John Edwards, James Theus, Samuel Smith, William Thayer, and John

Manſon, be a committee to hand about a ſubſcription in the following words:

"We the ſubſcribers agree to pay the firſt ſpecie proportion required by the law for eſtabliſhing the National Bank, to the committee appointed by the citizens and inhabitants, at a meeting held at the City-Hall, on the 27th May, 1791, for as many ſhares as are oppoſite to our reſpective names, and in appointing ſuch an agent or agents to vote and act for ſuch of us as may be abſent, in order that our votes may be concentrated with a view to obtain a branch of the National Bank in this city." And that the inhabitants of the ſtate be invited by public advertiſements to ſubſcribe their names; and that the ſaid committee tranſmit the money they may receive, together with the names of ſubſcribers, that they may be entered at Philadelphia as ſubſcribers to the National Bank: And that the ſaid committee be authoriſed to call a meeting of the ſubſcribers whenever neceſſary.

A. VANDERHORST, Chairman.
DAVID ALEXANDER, Secretary.

PARIS, March 31.

IT appears that the Legion *d'Aſpe* at Toulouſe had conceived the infernal project of murdering the commander in chief of the National Guards, the whole Municipality, and ſeveral patriotic merchants. The people, informed of this diabolical plot, reſolved to annihilate the whole Legion. Three of the ſoldiers had been killed and two made priſoners. The priſoners revealed the whole plot, and the Legionaries, finding that their intention had tranſpired, have eſcaped and fled into Spain. It is ſuppoſed that there is concealed ſomewhere a magazine of arms; fruitleſs attempts have been made to find it out.

Information is received from Colmar, that a range of Beacons have been prepared along the Rhine, which are ready to be lighted the moment an alarm is given of the approach of an enemy. They reach from Huinyue to Straſburg.

APRIL 3.

Four Members of the Diplomatic Committee waited on the 1ſt. inſtant, on M. Montmorin, to expreſs their ſurpriſe and indignation, at the appointment of new miniſters to foreign courts. M. Montmorin anſwered, "that the King had approved the choice which had been made, and that, for his part, he thought it an excellent one." "But, ſir," ſays M. de Menou, "M. Gouvernet, appointed to go to Holland, is Member of the Monarchic Club." "What ſignifies that," anſwered M. Montmorin, "He is not the worſe Patriot on that account. M. Clermont Tonnerre, is he alſo a true Patriot?—Certainly. And all the members of the Monarchic Club—are they alſo true patriots?—Who doubts it:—For my part, I firmly believe they are; beſides, in the preſent moment it would be highly improper to ſend to foreign courts, perſons who have ſignaliſed themſelves in the revolution."

M. de Menou denounced this converſation, which paſſed between him and the Miniſter, to the Club des Jacobins, who mean to take it into ſerious conſideration. M. Montmorin is Miniſter, but the members of the club are ſovereigns over miniſters.

The removal of ſome plate from the Chapel Royal, by order of the King, is highly reprobated, and is likely to be productive of diſturbances.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 9.

Received information of the Election of two Conſtitutional Biſhops, one of Vannes, and another of Nimes.

M. Maury moved, that an enquiry be made into the validity of the debt of 4,000,000 livres, claimed by M. d'Orleans, and which it was his opinion ought not to have been voted to be paid, as the public owes him nothing. The Jacobins got rid of the motion in a moment, by moving the order of the day.

A motion was made that the fortreſs of Vincennes be demoliſhed; but it appeared that there were ſo many people impriſoned there, that there are no other priſons capacious enough to contain them. Of one claſs there are 1820; and of another 1004; beſide 600 who inſiſt to accompany thoſe eight lately impriſoned in conſequence of the late *fracas* at the Thuilleries, as being, equally with them, either guilty or innocent, and claiming to have a legal trial.

Reſolved, that the works on the Dungeon of Vincennes be ſtopt for the preſent.

MARCH 27.

M. Scutaz informed the Aſſembly that an addreſs from the Diſtrict of Auch had been received, giving an account that the whole country is in the greateſt fermentation, owing to the refuſal of moſt of the eccleſiaſtics to take the Civic Oath.

The order of the day was, the queſtion relative to perſons in public employments, among whom the King was included. The debate which followed was, if poſſible more tumultuary than uſual. M. d'Eſpremenil endeavoured to read the form of a decree containing a declaration, that it was highly criminal to take the propoſals of the committee into conſideration. Inſtantly a number of voices were heard together, clamouring, *a charenton*—to priſon! but M. d'Eſpremenil continued to read till he was ſilenced by the Preſident. Before he ſat down, he made uſe of the following proverbial expreſſion, to which he probably applied a much ſtronger meaning than his antagoniſt did—*Rira bien qui rira le dernier.*

The third and fourth Decrees of the ſeries which then paſſed, are very remarkable, and will probably be productive, hereafter, of the moſt ſerious conſequences. They are as follows:

"The King, holding the firſt public employment, ſhall reſide at no greater diſtance than 30 leagues from the National Aſſembly, while it is ſitting. At other times he may reſide any where within the kingdom."

MARCH 29.

Several more articles were decreed, "On the reſidence of perſons in public employment," among whom were included the preſumptive *Heir to the Crown* and his *Mother*. The word queen is ſtudiouſly avoided.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.

We are aſſured that Ruſſia has accepted the mediation of our court for ſettling a peace with the Porte.

LONDON, March 28.

With unwearied diligence and progreſſive zeal, the National Aſſembly, the glorious National Aſſembly of France, proceeds in the eſtabliſhment of her new conſtitution. Every friend to the rights of man will rejoice to hear that all the endeavours of the Ariſtocrats prove ineffectual, and that

——"Even handed juſtice returns the ingredients of the poiſoned chalice to their own lips."—

The court of Liſbon entertains the ſame apprehenſions, with regard to internal diſturbances, as the court of Madrid. Great rewards are beſtowed on thoſe who are infamous enough to wield their pens in defence of deſpotiſm, and in oppoſition to the cauſe of liberty.

That one man however, poſſeſſed of equal abilities, and equal patriotiſm with the *author of the rights of man*, may ſtep forward to check theſe ariſtocratic endeavours, is our earneſt wiſh and our ſincere prayer.

From the good condition of the finances and the forces of Denmark, that power is treated with great reſpect, and though it may not be ſaid to *trim the balance*, it is very certain that the Empreſs of Ruſſia would be ſorry to ſee its weight in the adverſe ſcale.

By a ſurvey lately made of the Coal Mines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, it appears, that they can produce 600,000 tons of coals annually for 1000 years, ſo that we are provided with fire unto the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth generation.

Mr. Seward, of Goſwell ſtreet, by profeſſion a dyer, had his carriage ſtopped near the Hornſey turnpike, about five o'clock, in November laſt, by two footpads, one of whom held a drawn hanger, which he frequently brandiſhed as if ready to ſtrike, though repeatedly urged by Mr. Seward not to frighten his lady.

Mrs. Seward, at length, almoſt wild with her fears, caught hold of a broken ſtick on the ſeat of the coach, with which ſhe ſtruck the ruffian on the head, who in return, the coach door being open, made a deſperate blow, which was received by Mr. Seward on his arm, who, notwithſtanding the wound, ſeized the hanger, and for a time ſtruggled with the fellow, who was, however, immediately aſſiſted by his accomplice, when all farther reſiſtance became ineffectual—after compleating the booty, they made off.

Laſt Monday week, Mr. Seward was ſurpriſed with an application for work in the dying branch, from the very man who held the hanger—his perſon being perfectly aſcertained by the coachman, the wretch was taken into cuſtody, and has ſince been committed for trial.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſaid, has given particular orders to Prince Potemkin, on his taking poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople, to fit up the Sultan's Seraglio for her ſpring reſidence.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has already taken one meaſure for rendering the Turks leſs averſe to her government, provided ſhe can once conquer their preſent maſters; an edition of the Koran has been printed at Peterſburg, for the benefit of her Mahomedan ſubjects.

At Breſt 250 naval and military officers have diſappeared. Their conduct has been denounced to the National Aſſembly.

The late Grand Vizir, before he could be put to death, diſcharged two piſtols at the officers ſent to execute him. A third then ſhot him thro the breaſt, and his head was immediately cut off.

The Emperor has conſented to prolong the armiſtice between him and the Turks till the latter end of September.

The King of France is ſtill extremely indiſpoſed, although the French Patriots have ordered TE DEUM to be ſung upon the occaſion of his recovery. His cough is exceedingly troubleſome, and his ſleep at night is very much diſturbed.

APRIL 5.

Death of M. Mirabeau.

The laſt letters from Paris have brought a confirmation of the death of M. Mirabeau on Saturday morning laſt, the 2d inſt. at half paſt eight o'clock, after an illneſs violent and ſhort, in the firſt part of which he was frequently delirious, and throughout in great pain.

From the firſt appearance of his indiſpoſition, it was known to be dangerous, and Bulletins, announcing his ſituation, were publiſhed hourly; notwithſtanding which, the populace waited at his gate in great numbers, anxious, through affection and curioſity, to obtain the earlieſt intelligence of his fate.

The buzz of the crowd, and even the voices of the hawkers who cried theſe Bulletins were audible in his chamber. A few hours before his death, one of his friends remarked to him this inſtance of the eſtimation in which he was held by his countrymen—"Ah! (ſaid he) I perceive that it muſt be acceptable to die for them." In the beginning of his diſorder, his hope of recovery was great; but his courage in the ſubſequent ſtages of it, was not leſs. He deliberately made his will, and recollecting that a law relating to teſtaments was then before the National Aſſembly, he ſaid to the Abbe de Taleyrand, the late Biſhop of Autun—"The National Aſſembly is now engaged upon a law relating to teſtaments, and they will not think it unſuitable, that a man, who has juſt made one, ſhould offer them his opinion upon the queſtion, as his laſt homage. I entruſt this paper to your care, to be read to the Aſſembly."

He died in the 42d year of his age, leaving many of his intended plans unfiniſhed; but at a time when his reputation had attained a height which it probably would not have exceeded.

A rumour was ſpread the moment that M. de Mirabeau was dead, that he had been poiſoned. This rumour has been proved falſe, by opening the body of the deceaſed; which operation was performed by the moſt ſkilful Surgeons, in the preſence of a great number of other Surgeons, and multitudes of people. Every Viſcus was ſeparately examined. Not the leaſt foundation for the injurious ſuſpicion appeared.

He had in a great meaſure deſtroyed his conſtitution by exceſſive indulgences and tumultuous pleaſures. The evening that he was taken ill, he had given himſelf up to every riotous enjoyment which a depraved imagination could deſire. Every medical aſſiſtance was procured which the capital could afford: bark, camphire, bliſters, &c. were tried, without effect. His body was wrapped in ſheep's ſkin, warm from the newly killed animals, with a view to reſtore animal heat.—All to no purpoſe.

He ſuffered a great deal, but he ſuffered like a man. The new Conſtitution, and the welfare of the Nation, occupied his whole attention to his very laſt moments. The ſpirit and energy of his mind remained to the laſt.

His Secretary wounded himſelf by three ſtabs in the jugular vein, given with a pen-knife.—This raſhneſs is attributed by the world to a variety of motives, none of which are perhaps the true ones.

All the members of the National Aſſembly are to attend the funeral of M. de Mirabeau. A deputation from the municipality of Paris, with the Mayor at their head, are alſo to be preſent at the mournful ceremony.

The following anecdote of M. de Mirabeau will be the ſureſt trait we can give of his moral character. It is original, but univerſally known to every perſon acquainted with the French court.

M. de Mirabeau was the ſon of the Comte de Mirabeau, a man of learning and perfectly well bred, but not remarkable for the ſeverity of his morals. The Comte and his wife having lived unhappily together, were at length ſet at liberty by a mutual ſeparation. The Comte, whoſe conjugal unhappineſs was ſtill freſh in his mind, applied to his own ſon to write a pamphlet for him againſt his wife.—The pamphlet was written by young Mirabeau againſt his own mother! It was entitled *l'Ami des Hommes*; and the price of his labors was 100 *Louis d'ors*, which he received from his father. His mother complaining to him of the indecency of this filial outrage, —"Madame," ſays young Mirabeau, "give me 200 *Louis d'ors* and I will write another pamphlet againſt my father, in vindication of *your* character."

Mirabeau was certainly, in point of genius and talents, one of the greateſt men France ever knew.

The champion of the oppoſite, or Monarchic party in the National Aſſembly, is the Abbe Maury.—He has frequently been ſtiled the *Boſſuet* of the preſent age. He is aſſuredly far ſuperior in talents and eloquence to any one of the Jacobins whom M. de Mirabeau has left behind

him ; he may, therefore, be expected to make proſelytes to his cauſe, provided conviction were ſufficient to enſure a reformation.

M. de Mirabeau was the author of ſeveral works which are held in high eſtimation ; among others *Memoirs Secrets de la Cour de Berlin, Sur l' Agiotage, &c. &c.* The *Courier de Provence* was alſo publiſhed under his direction. He was aſſuredly the prop and pillar of the Duke of Orleans's party, and of the Jacobin's club, which may be conſidered as the privy council of the French nation.

How many reflections does the death of this M. de Mirabeau occaſion ! He has experienced the turbulence of mad ambition ; he has been the admiration of ſome, the envy of others, and the curſe of many ; he has ſtrutted his ſhort hour on the ſtage, and while he was dreaming of imperial power, the grave yawns beneath his feet, and he ſinks into it a lump of clay ! Ye ſons of ambition ! You are all walking over your graves ! —While you are gazing on thrones and ſceptres, you ſtumble at noon day, and loſe your honors in the duſt !

Mirabeau, at a very early period of life, acquired a very extenſive reputation, by the brilliancy of his wit, and ſtill more by the ſolidity and extent of his mental acquirements. His penetration was acute, his talents were various and verſatile ; and his knowledge of men and manners remarkably extenſive. When he was of an age at which many are ſtill novices at ſchool, one of the firſt characters in France, who had with wonder witneſſed the vaſt compaſs of his underſtanding, in a letter to a friend ſtyles him a Phenomenon !

He was one of thoſe few, who are able to unite, with a life of diſſipation, literary purſuits, and deep reſearches into the nature of government, the law of nations, and the relative intereſts of the powers of Europe. His ambition prompted him, at the æra of the revolution, and his ſuperior abilities enabled him, to take the lead in the framing of the new Conſtitution, and in overturning the old ſyſtem.

He was the *Ulyſſes*, and M. de la Fayette was the *Ajax*. The views of both were unlimited power ; the pretexts or oſtenſible motives of both were patriotiſm and the ſecuring of equal and univerſal liberty to all mankind. The Dupes of both were a great majority in the Senate and in the Municipality of Paris, and the millions of the provinces. [*Extenſive indeed !*]

The Orleans party has ſuffered an irreparable loſs by the death of Mirabeau. This party was in a fair way of triumphing over all others, and of eſtabliſhing pure republicaniſm, which would ſhortly have degenerated, as it was intended, into renovated deſpotiſm under a new head, decorated with a new name.

M. de Mirabeau and M. de la Fayette had been for ſome time ſecret but inveterate enemies ; but the imperative boaſt of Cicero—*cedant Arma Togæ* —would have been realized, had M. de Mirabeau lived a little longer.

Allowing M. de la Fayette, which is a doubtful claim, to be *Armis Præpoteus*, it might with more truth have been ſaid of his antagoniſt *tantum valet ipſe loquendo*.

OXFORD (England) April 2.

At the ſale of the Breeding Stock of the late Mr. Robert Fowler, of Rollright, in this county, which began on Tueſday laſt, there were indiſputably more people aſſembled than have ever before been collected on a like occaſion ; ſome aver, not leſs than ſix thouſand !

The firſt three lots fetched the amazing ſum of 620 guineas, viz.

Lot 1. A five years old bull called Garrick, by Shakeſpeare, out of the broken horned Beauty, 235 guineas.

Lot 2. Sultan, a two years old bull, by Garrick, out of Garrick's mother, 210 guineas.

Lot 3. Waſhington, two years old, by Shakeſpeare, out of the bow-horned cow, 205 guineas.

Lot 26. Young Sultan, a yearling bull by Garrick, out of Old Nell, 200 guineas.

Lot 28. A yearling bull, out of White Nancy, 145 guineas.

29. A yearling bull calf, 100 guineas.
20. A cow called Brindled Beauty, 260 guin.
32. Waſhington's mother, in calf, 185 do.
35. A black heifer, 3 years old, 135 do.
37. Young Nell, out of Old Nell, 120 do.

A Cow Calf, lot 16, ſold at 21 guineas, which was the loweſt ſum in this day's ſale, except a welch nurſe cow, which fetched 8 guineas.

BOSTON, June 1.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE—MAY 31, 1791.

The bill to explain an act for the ſafe keeping all priſoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the ſeveral gaols within this Commonwealth, which paſſed the Houſe on Friday laſt, was debated—and on the queſtion ſhall the bill paſs to be engroſſed it was negatived by a large majority—Four only being in favor of its paſſing.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.) June 1.

Laſt Sunday was diſcovered, treſpaſſing on the meadows and gardens in and about this town, an innumerable and inconceivable number of Caterpillars ; who have totally deſtroyed ſome graſs lots. They march in legions from place to place, devouring all before them. Any perſon who can deviſe ſome means either of deſtroying or checking the progreſs of theſe inſects, will be entitled to public thanks.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 2.

On Monday laſt, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the houſe of Mr. James Lindſay, on the Falling Spring, was ſtruck by lightning, and one of his children, a lad of about 13 years of age, was killed by it. There were ſix perſons in the room at the time, all ſitting very near each other, and this lad was neareſt the fire place ; the lightning had deſcended through the funnel of an upſtairs chimney, and breaking through the hearth, came directly on his head—he fell back in his chair and expired inſtantly. The hair on the crown of his head was burned off, and his ſkin, though unbroken, was in ſome places much bliſtered. Three other perſons who were near him felt the ſhock, but eſcaped without material injury.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 4.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. Ellicott, the Geographer-General of the United States, completed ſix main lines of the Federal City : He is now engaged in clearing and bounding the lines of the diſtrict of ten miles ſquare.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET IX.

TO MR. JOHN TRUMBULL.

TRUMBULL ! to thee, with heſitating hand,
I wake the tremuloufly-breathing lyre;
Fearful that Age, altho the Muſe inſpire,
Should weep that Modeſty had loſt command.

Tis not, alone, that energy divine
Lives o'er the canvaſs, as thy pencil moves;
That tint perfects the exquiſite deſign,
And *life* is preſent; that my ſoul approves:

But, that thy Spirit brooding o'er the immenſe
Of unknown Beauty, to exiſtence gave
The *plan*, where Wiſdom, Liberty, and Senſe,
The high-ſoul'd Patriot, and the Warrior brave,
Live, with the appropriate character of face,
In all the *pencil's* manners-painting grace.

ELLA.

Circular Letter of the Convention of the UNIVERSAL CHURCHES, *met at* Philadelphia.

THE Miniſters and Repreſentatives from the ſeveral Churches, believing in the SALVATION OF ALL MEN, through our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, met in annual convention in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

To the ſeveral Churches and Societies in the belief of the ſame moſt precious truth with us—GREETING.

BELOVED BRETHREN,

IT gives us great pleaſure to inform you that we had a moſt agreeable meeting, and that we have received tidings from ſeveral Churches and Societies, that the truths of GOD's univerſal, abſolute and unchangeable love, of the univerſality of the atonement for ſin through the blood of Chriſt, and of the final reſtoration of the whole human race, to a ſtate of happineſs (notwithſtanding the reality of future puniſhments) prevail againſt all oppoſition ; and that GOD our Saviour hath in ſome inſtances over-ruled the oppoſition to the forwarding thereof.

We are happy in being able further to inform you, that the requeſt of the convention of laſt year, that thoſe perſons who believed with us in the Salvation of all Men, ſhould aſſociate and form themſelves into Churches, has been complied with in a degree which has equalled our moſt ſanguine expectations. Several Churches have likewiſe formed, which are too remote to unite with us. Nor is the encreaſing prevalence of the glorious truths we believe, confined to the United States : We have lately heard with great pleaſure that they have been manifeſted to many in foreign countries. And now, dear Brethren, as the genuine tendency of this moſt precious diſcovery of GOD's unchangeable and univerſal love, is to promote love and good works, we hope every believer in it will manifeſt the ſame in his life and converſation, and that you will in meekneſs bear with thoſe of your fellow heirs of Salvation, who, thro' prejudice, are oppoſed to the bleſſed truths we maintain—and that you will endeavor to remove ſuch prejudices by holy, harmleſs and uſeful lives, conformable in all things to the example and precepts of our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour, whoſe will it is that all ſhall come to the knowledge of the truth.

We conclude, by commending you and all men to the care of him to whom all ſouls belong, and who hath redeemed them to himſelf by his moſt precious blood, to whom be glory forever. *Amen.*

Signed, by order of the Convention,

NICHOLAS COX, *Moderator.*

ARTIS SEAGRAVE, *Clerk.*

May 28, 1791.

Philadelphia, June 11.

Tueſday afternoon Col. Proctor arrived in town. He informs that on the 21ſt of laſt month he held a conference with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, who appeared perfectly diſpoſed to remain at peace with the United States. Col. Pickering is to hold a treaty with them on the 15th inſtant.

The late Rev. Mr. Weſley, during the laſt 50 years of his miniſtry, is, upon the moſt moderate computation, ſuppoſed to have preached upwards of 35,000 ſermons, and in that time is ſuppoſed to have travelled 160,000 miles. [*Mail.*]

The trading inhabitants of Philadelphia will ſoon experience a very conſiderable convenience from the pavements lately finiſhed in Water-ſtreet, near the drawbridge, and that in Dock-ſtreet. Indeed the rapid improvement and increaſe of this city are aſtoniſhing, and will juſtify the expectations of the original projector, *William Penn*, that Philadelphia would extend from Delaware to Schuylkill, and from Kenſington to Glouceſter Point, in leſs than two centuries. [*Mail.*]

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The good people of the United States are frequently entertained with remarks on the excellency of election and repreſentation. Our government is a free republic, principally on account of its being a government by repreſentation. All the powers veſted in the rulers being *delegated powers*—and we juſtly expect that a people ſo enlightened as the citizens of America, will never neglect their duty in electing the moſt meritorious characters for legiſlators and magiſtrates. So long as the light of education is kept *clear and bright*, the people will duly eſtimate this privilege. The ſecurity of liberty is univerſally acknowledged to depend on this moſt eſſential point. But, it ſeems a notable diſcovery has lately been made,* and that is, "that the *election* of the members of the *general* government is liable to ſo much *corruption* by *parties*, *cabals*, *briberies*, *intereſts*, *connections*, and an infinite *group* of other *ſiniſter prejudices*, that it is not conceived that one inſtance in ten can be produced of an appointment of the beſt qualified and *fitteſt perſon* by ſuch elections—and therefore the grand check, for the ſecurity of our liberties, lies in the *ſtate governments*." But, aſks a correſpondent, is it probable that the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates will be choſen by better electors than thoſe of the general government? Are they not the ſame individual electors? If ſo, whence the propriety of making a difference in our ideas reſpecting them. It may be ſafely aſſerted, that the general government is at leaſt equally, if not more popular in its organization, than any of the individual governments—and therefore an attempt to depreciate it, in any reſpect whatever, is in fact to ſtrike at the liberties of the people.

* See Pamphlet againſt the Bank of the United States.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Rawleigh,	Wyatt,	Halifax,
Brig Fame,	Borch,	Cape-Francois,
Schooner Rebecca,	Buxton,	Maſſachuſetts,
Sloop Wonder,	Hooper,	North-Carolina,
—— Harriot,	Kirby,	Charleſton,
—— Union,	Watſon,	New-York,
Brig Kitty,	Moore,	Cape-Francois.

☞ "ULLIN," *in our next.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/6	pr. £.	87½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/5		47	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/4		46⅔	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/4	16/6	82½	
Indents	9/4	9/5	47	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	15/.		

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69. High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by the death of JOHN GEBBIE, the Partnerſhip of GEBBIE and ELLIS is diſſolved. The ſubſcriber, ſurviving co-partner and adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt their late firm, to ſend forward their accounts for ſettlement as ſoon as convenient ; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, by bond, note, or book-account, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

CHARLES ELLIS.

Burlington, June 7, 1791. (ep 2w)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me. one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.*

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, to erect bridges over the Hackinsack and Passaick rivers, having obtained the necessary surveys, are now ready to receive proposals for performing the same; and offer the following conditions for the consideration of such as may be inclined to contract:

The situation of the bridge across the Hackinsack river, will be at one of the following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore,	8 feet	8 inches.
Do. western shore,	8	11
Greatest depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	19 feet	10 inches.
Do. western shore	12	
Greatest depth	35	8

The situation of the bridge across the Passaick river, will be at one of the three following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 66 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	8 feet	6 inches,
Do. western shore	9	6
Greatest depth	17	

2d. At a place more westerly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 790 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	11 feet,	
Do. western shore	4	5 inches,
Greatest depth	13	4

3d. At a place still more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	4 feet	5 inches,
Do. western shore	10	8
Greatest depth	15	11

The bridges are to be constructed on the principles of those erected over Charles, Mystick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Massachusetts, with a draw to admit a free passage for vessels with fixed standing masts, not less than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in such part of the bridges as shall be determined most convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each side of the entrance of such draw, as shall be judged sufficient to aid vessels in passing through. Also, one lamp on each side of the draw, to be lighted every night from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of the lease.

The bridges are to be built with such piles, timber, scantling, and plank, as shall render them perfectly substantial and secure in the opinion of the commissioners, and are to be of a sufficient height to protect them against the tides, which rise at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at spring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each side, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for ballustrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The sides of the bridges to be secured with strong ballustrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boston and Charlestown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in constant repair, and at the expiration of the lease are to be surrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commissioners are authorised to offer to contractors:

A lease of the exclusive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the present rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an estimate as could possibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years last past, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that sum will consequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be estimated as the smallest profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increasing intercourse between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the construction of these bridges will give to travelling, the easy communication thereby offered with the state of New-York, on the western side of the Hudson, are all important circumstances, which must necessarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commissioners are moreover authorized by law to raise four thousand pounds to be applied towards making causeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpose. As soon as the places shall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and causeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such persons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleased to send in their terms sealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. in New-York, specifying the shortest period of lease for which they will undertake to erect the said bridges, together with proper security for performing the same.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commissioners.

Newark, State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise the sum of FOUR THOUSAND Pounds, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 24th November, 1790, for the purpose of laying out and improving the Roads and Causeways between the Town of Newark, in the County of Essex, and Paules-Hook Ferry, in the County of Bergen, in said State.

THIS Lottery is composed of 15,100 Tickets, to be drawn in Three Classes, as described in the inserted Scheme: The price of a Ticket in the First Class is *One Dollar*; in the Second Class *Two Dollars*, and in the Third Class *Four Dollars*. The operation of this Lottery will appear in the following order: The whole 15,100 numbers will be put in one wheel, and 3100 prizes in the other wheel, of which 3100 numbers only will be drawn in the First Class, which shews the whole number drawn in this Class are prizes. agreeably to the Scheme.

The numbers which remain undrawn compose the Second Class, of which 4000 will be drawn against 2000 prizes and 2000 blanks; this shews there is only one blank to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The remaining 8000 numbers undrawn, composing the Third Class, will be drawn against 2667 prizes and 5333 blanks, which shews there are about two blanks to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The Adventurers in this Lottery will please to observe—*That the numbers drawn in the First and Second Classes are precluded from all chance in the Third and most valuable Class, as the possessors of the numbers undrawn are entitled to the same numbers in the succeeding Classes, provided they apply to renew their tickets fifteen days before the time fixed for the drawing the Second and Third Classes. On neglect the undrawn numbers will be sold to others.* Such Adventurers as wish to benefit by the superior chance of CAPITAL PRIZES in the Third Class, will see their interest by supplying themselves with a sufficient number of tickets in the First Class. Every application for renewal must be attended with the Original Ticket in the preceding Class.

The drawing of the First Class will commence in the town of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey, on Monday the 20th day of June next, if full. The Second Class will commence drawing two months after the First. The Third, and last Class, will commence drawing two months after the Second.

The drawing of this Lottery will be under the constant superintendance of, at least, two of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, to contract for the erection of the bridges over the Hackensack and Pasaick rivers.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	300 Dollars is	300
2		200	400
5		100	500
12		50	600
35		20	700
80		10	800
225		4	900
2740		2	5480
3100	Prizes		9680
12000	Undrawn,		
	Carried to Third Class		5420
15100	Tickets at 1 dol. each is		15100

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	500 Dollars is	500
3		200	600
7		100	700
16		50	800
45		20	900
100		10	1000
1828		4	7312
2000	Prizes		11812
2000	Blanks,		
8000	Undrawn,		
	Carried to Third Class		12188
12000	Tickets at 2 dol. each is		24000

THIRD CLASS.

1	Prize of	5000 Dollars is	5000
2		2000	4000
4		1000	4000
10		400	4000
20		200	4000
40		100	4000
100		40	4000
225		20	4500
2265		7	15855
2667	Prizes		49355
5333	Blanks,		
	First Drawn		125
	Last Drawn		128
8000	Tickets at 4 dol. each is	32000	
Brought from First Class		5420	
Brought from Second do.		12188	
		49608	49608

The object of this Lottery being of such evident utility to the United States in general, and the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in particular, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support, as every traveller will experience the happiness of enjoying regular compleat Roads, leading to and from well-constructed bridges.

TICKETS are to be had of the Subscribers, who are duly appointed Managers of this Lottery by the Commissioners. The Prizes will be punctually paid by the respective Managers who signed the fortunate numbers, immediately after drawing the several Classes—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
} *Newark,*
JOHN D. ALVEY, *New-Brunswick.*

New-Jersey, March 8, 1791.

N. B. *For the accommodation of those who would wish to become Adventurers in the above Lottery, letters, post paid, directed to John D. Alvey, New-Brunswick, enclosing Philadelphia, or New-York Bank Notes, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Class SECOND, to be had at the same place.
May 28, 1791. (eptf)